FOREIGN NEWS.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT IN SPAIN. MANIPESTO OF SENOR CASTELAR—PROCEEDINGS.
IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY—CONGRATULATIONS OF FRENCH REPUBLICANS.

Madrid, Friday, Feb. 14, 1873. A Council of the Ministers was held yesterday. One of the first acts of the new Government was to issue a decree for the pardon of several men who were sentenced to be executed at Barcelona to-day. Senor Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been engaged in preparing a manifesto, which will be sent to the different foreign Powers, explaining the policy of the present Government of Spain.

The system of arming the people to repel invasions by Carlists bands will be largely developed by the Government. The National Assembly has elected Perales.

Seosne, Gomez, and Chao Vice-Presidents. The address in reply to the King's message of ab dication was adopted. It concludes with the declaration that when the present perils, conspiracies and obstacles are overcome Spaniards will not be able to offer Amadeus a crown, but they will offer him another dignity-that of being the citizen of a free and independent country.

Espartero, the veteran statesman, has sent his warmest congratulations to the new government. Señor Olozaga, the Spanish E mbassador at Paris, thrice tendered his resignation, but the Government requested him to remain for the sake of his country ad liberty, and he consented.

Couriers have left the capital with Minister Cas telar's manifesto to the foreign Powers.

Eminent statesmen are trying to prevail on the Government to relinquish the idea of dividing the country into separate States, and forming a federated republic like the United States. It is probable that the arguments against the scheme will have

Gen. Nonvillas has been appointed Captain-General of Madrid. The Imparcial declares that the act of abdication was voluntary and personal. The King's father was opposed to it. The Correspondencia says the flag of the Republic will be violet, white, and red. It is reported that Gen. Moriones, Commander-in-Chief in the North, has telegraphed his adhasion to the new Government. The Republican Deputies in the Cortes personally exhort their friends to maintain order in the streets. Troops are guarding the palace of the Cortes. BERLIN, Friday, Feb. 14, 1873.

The Spanish Minister had a conference of two hours with Prince Bismarck to-day. The immediate recognition of the Spanish Republic by Germany VERSAILLES, Friday, Peb. 14, 1873.

At a meeting, last night, of the Deputies in the French National Assem dy belonging to the party of the Left. resolutions were adopted congratulating the Republicans of Spain upon the establishment of the Spanish Re-Lisbon, Thursday, Feb. 13, 1873.

The Portuguese Government has been warned that agents are at work with a view to start a republican movement in this country.

MOVEMENTS OF EX-KING AMADEUS. Lisnon, Friday, Feb. 14, 1973.

The ex-King Amadeus and family were met on their arrival at the railway station by the King and Queen of Portugal, Prince August, and the members of e Cabinet. The Italian Embassader received Amadeus. The ex-Queen was weak, and was carried in a sedan chair to the palace. The streets through which they passed were crowded.

The ex-King reached this city this morning, and procaeded to the palace which had been prepared for him. No intimation is given as to the time when he will take his departure for Italy. A squadron of Italian naval vessels is momentarily expected to arrive in the Tagus.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON. DISCUSSION IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS

-MOTION TO SUBMIT TREATIES TO PARLIA-MENT BEFORE RATIFICATION. LONDON, Friday, Feb. 14, 1973.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Peter Rylands, member for Warrington, moved that all treaties be submitted to Parliament before the exchange of ratifications, and supported his motion in a long He declared that the Washington Treaty would first been laid before the House of Commons, and there

motion was seconded by Mr. Alexander Hill member for Coventry, and the debate was continued for ome time, when Mr. Gladatone rose. He characterized he motion as a proposal for the greatest constitutions change within his recollection. He admitted that the Freaty of Washington was not perfect. The question was whether the United States would have accepted anything else. With all respect for American institutons, he must say that the Senate's power over foreign agazements complicated negotiations and weakened he halds of the Government. It must be remembered that the Senate proceeded

a these matters. He apprehended in these matters. He apprehended that the f Commons would be unable itself to hold secret nor could it improve matters by appointing a tee on Foreign Relations to meet in secret and aragements with other countries. England, as or of the European family, occupied a position align to other powers differing widely from that

of the United States.

Lord John Manners, Sir Wilfred Lawson, and Mr. Auberon Herbert supported the motion. Mr. Herbert declared that unless the house was allowed to revise all the proceedings of the Government responsible government would be a farce and the legislature hold a humilating position. Mr. Newdesnie criticised the Government, but opposed the motion. Lord Fitz Marrice, Mr. Wheelhouse and Viscount Enfield followed against the motion. After several attempts to count out the house, the subject was dropped.

A CORRUPT OFFICIAL TRANSACTION IN PRUSSIA.

CHARGES AGAINST THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE -INVESTIGATION ORDERED BY THE KING. BERLIN, Friday, Feb. 14, 1873.

A royal message was received in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, appointing a commission to investigate Herr Leasker's disclosures of corruption in high official circles in connection with rallway con-

HOW THE CHARGES ORIGINATED-INVESTIGATION DEMANDED IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Berlin, Jan. 22 .- It appears that some Prusaisn officials have been speculating in railroads. Whether they had been reading the history of the Crédit Mobilier. and had taken lessons of Mr. Oakes Ames, is not known; but it is certain that they were not so gently treated as As is well known the railroads in Prussia are owned in some cases by private companies, in some by the Government. The tendency of the times is to extend the latter class at the expense of the former. Wherever it possible to buy a private line the State steps in ; and the newer roads are often built by the public treasury. Early this session the Minister of Commerce introduced chis session the Simister of Commerce Introduced a bill for a loan of 123,000,000 thalers to be applied to the construction of some indispensable radiways in the eastern provinces. The Minister, Count linenflitz, is an old Junker very much disliked. Deputy Leasker is a bold and cloquent speaker, belinging to the National Liberal party, and Deputy Leasker improved the occasion of this proposed loan to look a like into the affairs of the Ministry of Commerce. In the course of a sweeping speech, he charged that the contracts for the State railroads had been, for several years, controlled by favoritism and corruption. He directly named Herr Wagener, a privy counselor, as one of the speculators; and affirmed that the minister had conceded no less than three contracts to this gentleman, who had afterwards subjet them for money considerations. The journals have since stated that Herr Wagener made 100,000 thalers out of this contract brokerage. Prince Puttus is also involved. Of course the speech caused a profound sensation. Count lizenhitz made a feeble reply, and the Nordedulache Allgeneine Zeilung, at a late day, published a denial. But the public is firmly convinced that there is something wrong. Herr Leasker is a man of unimpeachable nonor, a great favorite with Young Prussia, find he is not going to let the subject drop. He has tow called for an Investigating Committee, and, as investigations mean something in Prissa, the whole truth will soon be known. The scandal is to a bill for a loan of 124,000,000 thalers to be ap-Young Prussia, find he is not going to left the subject drop. He has now called for an Investigating Committee, and, as investigations mean something in Prussia, the whole truth will some be known. The scandal is to painful contrast with the aimost Spartan honesty which has long and justly distinguished the Prussian Civil Service. The great body of officials in the Kingdom are probabily paid less and steal less than those of any other great Kinic. By stealing, I mean of course, not only simple thefts and defalcations, but that large class of speculations which are not exactly pend offense, but are just as distateful to a sensitive and honomble mau.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A ministerial crisis is imminent in Rome. Count Bernstorff, the German Embassador at London, is ill. Sir William Jenner and Dr. Gull are

L'Univers, the Legitimist organ, contradicts the report that a reconciliation had been effected between the two branches of the House of Bourbon. Asserts that nothing has been done toward a union.

The Vienna Exhibition Palace is now completed, and goods are arriving. The foreign commis-

sloners are actively engaged in arranging their respective departments. The sections assigned to Prance, Egypt, and Turkey are in a remarkable condition of advancement, and already attract public attention. The Commissioner for the United States is anxiously awaited with an architect to put the American section into shape for receiving goods.

WASHINGTON.

THE GENEVA AWARD. EXPLANATION OF THE RILL FOR ITS DISTRIBU TION-AMENDMENTS OFFERED-ARGUMENTS IN PAVOR OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-The bill to distribute the award of the Geneva Conference came up in the House, to-day, as the special order, and was explained and advocated by Gen. Butler. Mr. Peters offered an amendment providing that the interest on the claims allowed shall be from the date of the losses instead of from the date of the award as provided in the bill. Gen. Butler estimated that it would take about \$14,000,000 in urrency to pay the claims admitted by the bill, pro viding interest was allowed from the date of the award mly. As the amount of the award was \$15,500,000 gold, this would leave a surplus of about \$3,000,000 in currency to be covered into the Treasury. Gen. Butler pposed the Senate bill, and said that if a tribunal were constituted in Washington to pass upon all the claims, a large portion of the award would find its way into the hands of claim agents. Besides, the small claimants, particularly sailors and masters of vessels, who suffered losses of from \$100 to \$1,000, would not be able to prosecute their claims and would abandon them. Gen. Butler discussed the claims of the insurance con panies at length, and maintained that they had paid only \$4,000,000 on account of losses occasioned by the Rebel cruisers, while they got back \$6,000,000 in extra war premiums. He held that only those companies that uld show that their losses were actually in excess of the dremiums they received were entitled to participate in the award, Mr. Poland offered a substitute for the bill. It proides that the Attorney-General shall, within 50 days after the payment of the award file a bill in equity, in a Circuit ourt to be designated by the President, setting forth the amount claimed by the Government and the grounds of such claim, and notifying to all personal orporations having claims filed in the State Department against the award to appear as defendants in such court and make good their claims. If they fail to do so within six months of the filing of the bill they are to be forever barred. An appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court by either the United States or the claimants in cases involving more than \$5,005. The Circuit Court in allowing or disallowing costs, and its adjudica-Court in allowing or disallowing costs, and its adjusted tions, is to be governed by the rules and principles established in courts of equity. Claims in favor of the United States are to have priority and to be first paid. If the claims filed exceed in amount the award, none are to be paid until all are adjudicated; and if the judgments exceed the award, the United States is to be paid that and the balance distributed pro rata.

Mr. Potter spoke in favor of admixting the claims of the insurance companies, and maintained that the fund awarded is held by the United States in trust only for the purpose of paying the damages which the arbitrators determined constituted the proper ground of claim

the insurance companies, and maintained that he sund awarded is held by the United States in trust only for the purpose of paying the damages which the arbitraters determined constituted the proper ground of claim against Great Britain, and that Congress has no right to proscribe rules determining what class of claims shall be entertained by the courts.

A printed pamphiet, containing the argument made before the Judiciary Committee, by David Dudley Field, coursel for the receivers of the Columbia Insurance Company of New-York, was hid upon the desks of the members before the debate began. This argument is an exhaustive statement of the grounds upon which the insurance companies claim the right to receive the total amount paid to them as insurance on vessels destroyed by the three Robel cruisers, without deductions on account of premume received by them. It holds that the award was not made to the United States as a claimant, but as a trustee for its citizens who had suffered loss. It advocates a method of adjusting the claims similar to that provided by the Poland substitute for the bill, and protests against Congress prescribing rules to regulate the action of a court in distributing the award. A counter argument in the form of a printed brief signed by Caleb Cushing was less laid upon the desks of all the members. This brief distributing the award. A counter argument in the rm of a printed brief signed by Caleb Cushing was laid upon the desks of all the members. This brief antains that the a ward was made expressly to the nited States, and that the Government is a committed to any theory of distribution, but that the history of the Treaty and the arbitration show that was the intention of the Government to exercise its scretion in the distribution of the award among its sizens whe were actual losers, whether owners, maters, insorers, or payers of premiums. It claims that e doctrine of subrogation as between assurer and ascred does not control the action of the United States in stributing indemnities, and that it was the intention the Government not to recognize any right of subrothe Government not to recognize any right of sub-ation on the part of insurance companies, but to ed der them only in so far as they were actually losers

The Hon, Win, M. Evarts and David Dudley Field occupied seats on the floor during the debate. The folion with the previous question shall be called at 1 o'clock. It will probably pass without amendment. The feeling is quite strong against allowing insurance companies to have any part in the award, except such as prove that they were not reimbursed for their losses by their war premiums. The interest question is a very important one. If interest on the sums awarded be computed from the date of the losses, it will amount to about half as much as the principal of the claims. It is urged that the Tribunal made up the award by taking the American estimate of supposed damages of \$1.05.000, and splitting the difference, so as to arrive at the arbitrary sum of \$10.000,000 as the capital which, with inverse sum of \$10.000,000 as the capital which, with inverse sum of \$10.000,000 as the capital which, with inverse sum of \$10.000,000 as the capital which, with inverse sum of \$10.000,000 as the capital which, with inverse sum of \$10.000,000 as the capital which, with inverse sum of \$10.000 and the losses, the claimants have the right to receive the losses, the claimants have the right to receive The interest question, the lusurance question, and i character of the tribunal to determine the claims, we the chief points of difference developed by the deb

EXPENSES OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS. INTERESTING COMPARISONS OF THE COST IN DIFFERENT STATES-RECOMMENDATIONS OF

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL. ROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.-The annual report of the Attorney-General, recently sent to the Senate, contains a tabular statement of the expenses of the United States Courts for the year ending June 29, 1872. From this it appears that the two Courts in Arkansas cost more than those in any other State. There was sent to that State, during the year, for judicial purposes, \$194. 231 75, while the three Courts in the State of New-York cost the Government only \$289,766 43. The United States Court for the Western District of Arkansas, one of the most sparsely inhabited sections of the whole country, pent \$255,690, while the amount furnished to the South ern District Court of New-York was only \$114,707 96. In

explanation of this enormous expenditure in the West-ern District of Arkausas, the Attorney-General says: ern District of Arkausus, the Attorney-General says:

A large sum is expended annually for witnesses' fees, a
much larger sum than ought to saffee, but I am unable
to control it. A practice has obtained in many of the
districts of summoning at each term of the court a large
number of witnesses, many of whom are frequently not
called on to testify, and, in many other instances, their
testimony, when given, is of such little weight or impertance that it does not justify the expenses occasioned
by their attendance. The attention of the marshals and
district attermeys and other officers of the court has
frequently been called to this aluse, but apparently
without the desired results. This is evidently the case
in the Western District of Arkausas. In that district the
amount advanced to the marshals, during the last fiscal
year, reached the large sum of \$248,599; a very large proportion of which was for witnesses' fees.

Other States in which the Judicial expenses were very

Other States in which the judicial expenses were verheavy were Mississippi, \$143,025 12; North Carolina \$184,368 31; South Carolina, \$170,387 23, and Tennessee. \$165,517 73. The expenses of the United States Court in Pennsylvania were \$121,715 38, and in Ohio they were

\$95,922 27. The courts of Nevnda cost only \$095 30. In speaking of the operations of his department, the

Attorney-General says:

The appointment of United States Commissioners is by law rested in the Judges of the Circuit Courts, to whom alone they are responsible. Knowing better than those by whota they are appointed as to the proceedings of these Commissioners, I think it would be well if they were made subject to removal upon recommendation by the bead of this Department. Possebly this would tend to decrease the expenses of the courts by less-ning the number of preliminary examinations held before commissioners. These officers are paid by fees, and it is to their interest to have as many examinations as their interest to have as many examinations and the as large a number of subpenas for witnesses as sable, and frequently their warrants are issued on votions grounds, thereby entailing expenses upon the everyment without corresponding benefit. If they id their position subject to the control of this Depart-ent, and were liable to removal as before mentioned, hably be more careful as to the accumu

It should be remembered that the figures given in this report do not include the money sent to the the Southern States, last Summer, as that is included in the expenses of the current fiscal year. It was reported Marshal in North Carolina received nearly a quarter of a million of dollars during July, 1872.

WASHINGTON NOTES. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 14, 1879.

The nomination of J. L. Benedict to be Surveyor of the ort of New-York was sent to the Senate a few days ago, and its reception was bailed with pleasure by the friends of Civil Service Reform. Mr. Benedict has been Specia Deputy Surveyor, and is said to be an excellent officer deserving of promotion to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Surveyor Cornell. Yesterday, this nomi resignation of Surveyor Cornell. Yesterday, this nomination was withdrawn, no reason being given therefor, thas been particularly remarked that Senator Conking returned from New-York on Wednesday, and that is and Mr. Thomas Murphy, who has also been in Washington, have been in consultation with the President. of course it would be unfair to connect this circumstance with the withdrawal of Mr. Benedict's name, for the chator desires it to be understood that he does not recide with appointments.

The Republican Senators held their adjourned cauens this morning, and agreed to pass the customary resolution to expedite business. This was reported to the Senate, but was objected to on the Democratic side of the House, and went over until to-morrow.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]
Mr. Lloyd, the Chief Clerk of the House of Refresents tives, made the following official statement, to-day. relative to advances to cierks and the manner of keeping accounts of the same : It is true the books do no show that Mr. Matthews received an advance on his salary, as testified by him, nor do the books show that he did not receive an advance. If he received the advance, as he undoubtedly did if he requested it, a memorandum was taken for the amount and treated as so much cash, and at the end of the month was handed back to him as so much cash, and the books of course show nothing except that Mr. Matthews was paid his salary at the end of the month.

XLIID CONGRESS-THIRD SESSION.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1873. Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) offered a resolution congratulating the people of Spain upon the peaceable establishment of a republican form of government there. and directing the President to communicate to the Spanish Government a copy of these resolutions.

REVISING THE PENSION LAWS. The House bill to revise, consolidate, and amend the laws relating to pensions was amended in several particulars and passed. One of the amendments limits the compensation of agents and attorneys employed by ap-

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL. At I o'clock the Naval Appropriation bill came up as

the unfinished business. Mr. CRAGIN (Rep., N. H.) offered an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, providing that officers when promoted shall not draw their pay until they are specially designated by the President to fill vacancies;

when promoted shall not draw their pay until they are specially designated by the President to fill vacancies; and that where the numbers of a particular grade are not fixed by law, promotions shall not take effect until the class to which they belong is ordered for examination. Agreed to.

Mr. SCOIT (Rep., Penn.) moved to restore the appropriation for the cierk of pay-roils and mustering cierk at the League Island Navy-Yard, which had been struck out by the Committee. Agreed to—Yeas, 22; Nays, is.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) offered an amendment arthorising the supreme Court to allow amendments, either in form or in substance, in appeals in prize cases where it appears that notice of the intention to appeal was filed with the cierk of the court below within 30 days after the rendering of the decision. Agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered an amendment providing that no money appropriated by this act shall be expended on account of vessels or naval engines contracted for during the war. Agreed to.

the war. Agreed to.

Mr. SPRAGUE (Rep., R. L.) submitted the conference report on the Fortification Appropriation bill, which was Mt 4:20 p. m. the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Wood (Dem., N. Y.) asked leave to offer the same resolution as he proposed yesterday in reference to the Spanish Republic, but Mr. WILLARD (Rep., Vi..) objected unless it were deferred to the Comnitter on Foreign Affairs. So the resolution was not

entertained.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) in the chair, on the Sundry
Civil Appropriation bill, which appropriates \$27,983,992.

The consideration of the bill was interrupted at 2
o'clock, the bill for the distribution of the Geneva Award
coming up as a special order by an arrangement heretofore made.

The vote on the bill is to be taken to-morrow. ore made. The vote on the bill is to be taken to-morrow. The House, at \$15 p. m., adjourned.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The relations of Mr. Oakes Ames with his fellow-members have somewhat changed since 1868. They keep calling on him now to know if he has anything to add; they followed him up then to see if he had any-Mr. Butler suggested first to the Union

Pacific and afterward to the Central Pacific people that t was desirable to give Mr. Matt. Carpenter a general retainer because he was "a man with a moath." Mr Carpenter never had more urgent occasion to use hi mouth than since the publication of this bit of history. The Utica Observer remarks with emotion that

the news from "Old Herkimer," where they have been indulging in an election of Supervisors, " is decidedly

It having been proposed by the Senate Naval Committee to appropriate \$150,000 for torpedoes, a question has arisen as to what kind of torpedo is most serviceable. Without wishing to intrude on the disens sion, we beg to refer the senate to Judge Poland's Com-mittee. They have under examination the most effective torpedo that has been invented for years. It has the Oakes Ames tuse, which, though slow, is very sure.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

THE SITUATION IN THE LEGISLATURE. GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.

Washington, Feb. 14.-Ex-Gov. Warmoth nd the Hon W. L. McMillian received, to-day, the fo

and the Hon W. L. McMillian received, to-day, the fol-lowing dispatch from a prominent Fasionist: New-Oulgars, Feb. 14.—The Republicans have not accepted the proposition of the Fusionists to organize on a basis of members returned by both Boards, pro-vided it be approved by the National Administration. Nothing but dictation from the Administration to Re-publicans to this effect would insure such a compromise. The Fusionists propose that in the event of a compro-mise, the Legislature will declare who is Governor, with-out any prearrangement or otherwise who is to be Gov-ernor. Both parties claim, in the event of compromise, the majority in the Legislature.

of States Murshal Packard has received the lowing dispatch dated New-Orleans, Feb. 14. Kellogg Republican

At our caneus our members asked Democrats legalls seted to take sente at the State House. No comake seats at the State House. No com-sught of, nor is it likely another meeting

COFFRAMENT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SHOWAL OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SALINGAY, Feb. 15-1 a. m.

Synowies for the pair tecents-foor hour.

The barometer has very generally risen since Thursday night over the country east of the Mississippi, but it is now falling throughout the valley of that river. The lowest pressures are contral in Manitola and in Texasicoudy and clear weather have prevailed in about equal proportions over the country, but rainy and threatening weather is now reported from Alabama westward, and from the Valley of the Missouri northward. Clear weather now succeeds to the local snows in the lower lake region. The temperature has very generally risen. Rising barometer, clear weather and light winds are reported from the Rocky Montiain stations.

Footbuilding.

Southerly winds with rain or snow for Saturday over the North-West and upper lakes; the low barometer in Texas will probably extend north-westward into Arkansas, with rain over the country south of Missouri and Virginia.

Threatening weather, rain or snow, by Saturday night.

firginia.

Threatening weather, rain or snow, by Saturday night, south and west of New-York; easterly winds, cloudy ceather, over New-England; brisk and possibly danger as winds on the Gulf coast west of Fortin.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Mobile and New-cleans.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The fourth regular concert of the Philhar-The fourth regular concert of the riminal monie Society will attract a large and fashionable addince at the Academy this evening. The usual excellence is seen in the programme, on which the principal special attractions seem to be Herr Carl Speigler as basso, and Mr. F. Bergner as violoncellist.

One of the most important matinées of the season takes place to-day at Steinway Hall. Mr. S. B. Mills will be heard in several new compositions which are said to give full scope to his masterly style. The concert has the additional attraction of a quite unusual

concert has the additional attraction of a quite unias-combination of talent, inclinding Madame Anna Hish and Miss Jenny Busk, sopranos; Miss Antoinette St ling, and Mrs. Anna Kemp Bowler, contraltos; Mr. H. M. de Korbay; a young Hungarian, a favorite disch and friend of Liszt; Mr. Gottschalk, Mademoise Sortha Bronsil, a charming violiniste. Mr. Dargel 18 play the cornet, and Mr. George W. Morgan presides

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Judge Morgan has denied the motion for a new .John Gaffney, the murderer of Patrick Fahey

. A gas explosion occurred near Oil City Thurs git, resulting in the death of William Bowman and the total de Gov. McEvery of Louisiana, has issued a procla

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. ... The Rev. W. A. Kerr, paster of the First Pres-erian Church, at Williamsport, Penn., was deposed, resterday, univ-rges of falsehood and unfaithfulness preferred by his wife.

....Tony Craft, a boy employed in Hall's safe musticery, at Chainnall, was instantly killed, systemlay, by the critisin of an emery wheel, which dashed his brains out. mriting of an emery wheel, which dashed his brains out.

The Grand Jury of Jacksonville, Oregon, has ableted mar-Pacel Charley, Horker Jam, One-Syes Mose, Old Berlat humbrer. Little Jin, Boston Charley, and Dave, all belonging to Captak's band of Modocs for murder in the first degree. Mrs. Brutherson and out, the surrivers of the Brotherton family, sweare positively distinct land to the surrivers of the Brotherton family, sweare positively distinct land with the band which massacred the settlers on Liest liver last December.

Margaret Cunningham, aged 25, died suddenly it

An inquest was held by Coroner Keenan, yester

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

Continued from First Page.

There came on this "Councy of Errors," called an investigation, in which Mr. Amos testified that I had bought thirty shares of stock in the Credit Meshier and it had seen transferred for me to Morton, Bliss & Co. of New York. I wrote to Mr. Morton to learn the facts and afterward, on my way through New-York, saw him in person. He said they had sever held any of that stock for any one. Thus I was lead into a false impression of the facts of this case. I never spoke with a profounder sense of truth of what I said than when before the Committee of the House, and if its error, I now protest the credit belongs to others and not to me. I have made this statement with the frankness which should characterize such communications. If I have misjudged in supposing that my ownership of stock in either of the companies compatible with the excitos of my legislative obligations and duties, I shall bow to your determination though I must hold my own opinion to the contrary.

The Committee took a recess until I o'clork.

The Committee took a recess until 1 o'clock.

The Committee reassembled at 2:30 o'clock, and Senator Harlan was recalled. In answer to questions of Senator Stevenson, he said he had not found the dates of the schecks received from Dr. Durant; had never seen away : had a conversation with Dr. Durant in relation to the checks, and asked him if any checks had been drawn by him or paid out of the funds of the Union Paific Railroad Company to aid the election of witcess in Iowa; he replied in the negative.

Mr. Stevenson-I have been notified that the stubs of the checks were shown to you in a committee in the Capitel. (Before proceeding to introduce that witness I would prefer that you examine your papers, as you say you retain press copies, in order that you may refresh your memory. The witness replied that he would examine his papers, and he could probably fix the date he had no recollection of having been shown stubs or opies of the checks in the Capitol. Witness wanted to know if there were any witnesses against him; if so, he had a right to hear their testimony before replying.

Senator Stevenson said he had been informed by a gentleman that the fact could be proved that stubs or pies of the checks were shown to Mr. Harlan in a committee-room in the Capitol. He (Senator Stevenson) did not say it was so, but had been so told, and desired to ask Mr. Harlan about it.

Mr. Steckton said he had been informed that the \$10,000 was not used for election purposes, and he therefore desired to ask Mr. Harlan if he received the money himself, and if so, what he did with it. Ho had been informed that the money was given to Mr. Harlau for another purpose, and not for election purposes. He did not say it was true, and therefore asked the question. Mr. Harlan raised the question as to the authority of the Committee to go into all these subjects. It was for the Committee to investigate the charge of Credit Mooffier corruption, and not all these outside questions.

Senator Sievenson-I have seen charges published in a ending Republican paper-The Cincinnati Gazetteharging that this money was given to influence the ction of Senator Harian while Secretary of the

Senator Stockton said Dr. Durant had stated that this noney was given to aid in the election of Mr. Harian, as ac could shape the election. The witness now raises the soint that he will not tell the truth about it until he finds out what we expect to prove. The question he de-ired to ask the witness now is what disposition he made of that money. If Senator Harian desires or prefers to ostpone answering this question until another time I mve no objection. It is not as a matter of curiosity on my part. This thing has been made public in the newscapers, and I feel it my duty as a member of the Comrittee to ask the question.

Mr. Harlan said he understood the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Stevenson) to say that he had additional inormation in regard to the checks, and he thought be and a right to that information before being called upon

Mr. Morrill said members of the Committee need not give witness their reasons for asking questions; every senator on the Committee had a right to ask any ques tions he desired without giving reasons to the witness. WHO GOT THE MONEY FOR THE CHECKS.

Mr. Stockton asked the witness again if he got the money for those two checks? A. I got the money for one, I comember distinctly, and I suppose I got that for the other also; they were both under my control, how Q. Who got the money? A. I indorsed the check and

gave it to a friend to get the money; whether he gave the money tome or handed it to some friend, I don't remember.
Q. What is the name of the friend to whom you handed he cheek? A. I do not want to bring in the names of

Mr. Stockton repeated the question. A. Well, I will make inquiry of the Chairman if it is necessary that I shall masser that question.

The Committee-room was cleared, and after a confer-

ence of 15 minutes among the members the doors were reopened, and Mr. Morrill, the Chairman, announced that the Committee was of the opinion that any ques tion asked as to the distribution of the money received was pertinent. The question was then asked: What was the name of the friend? A. Carlton.

Q. Do I understand that you handed him the check t Q. What was done with the money afterward? A. It

was under my control, but I am not distinct whether Mr. Cariton handed the money to me or a friend. Q. Do you recollect in what shape the money was † A.

Q. You have no recollection as to what Mr. Cariton did with it? A. It was used to defray the expenses of the lection in Iowa; I have no doubt it was applied as

funds are usually applied in such cases. Q. Toward your election as Senator! A. Well, yes ward the election of the Legislature too.

To Mr. Stevenson-Witness did not remember Carlton's first name ; he was the Agent or Secretary of the Methodist Book Concern in New-York City, and resided in New-Jersey; did not know where he could be found now. Q. Didyou receive any other funds from any agent, mployé, or officer of any ratiroad company t A. Not

Witness then explained that he was in New-York, there he received the check from Durant, and asked ariton where the bank was; he asked me if I had any bank business; I told him yes, I had a check; he replied well, our bank clerk will attend to it, and I gave it to hime; witness did not remember the name of the bank; 'arlton had nothing to do with the distribution of the money in lowa. Q. Who had charge of its distribution in Iowa! A.

number of friends; I do not remember them now. Q. Can you give us the names of some ! A. I will try make out a list if the Committee desires it; Wm. H. Corkhill was one of the friends with him when he got the check, and the money might have been handed to him; was not sure who it was handed to.

Q. Did you bring that money to Washington with you from New-York, or deposit in New-York? A. I am not ertain whether I brought it here or gave it to a friend in New-York.

Q. Name any person, either here or in New York, to whom that \$5,000 was distributed ! A. Well, I leave it o the Chairman if I am to answer that. The Chairman told Mr. Hariau that he must answer.

Mr. Harlan-It will require some reflection, and per caps some search for me to ascertain the names of the parties who used the fund; one, I remember, was B. Q. Who did Noble get it from ! A. I don't remember

whether it was from me or some one else.

In answer to questions of Mr. Scott the witness testifled that the money was used in paying the expenses of riends in the Senatorial election; so far as it depended in witness it was so used. By Mr. Stevenson-Did you, after May 1, 1865, to Jan.

1960, receive any other money from any President, Vice-President, agent or employé of any of the three roads known as the Pacific Roads! A. Not that I am aware of, so far as I can now remember. Mr. Stevenson said he had some other questions to ask

Mr. Harian, but would postpone them until he (Mr. Harlan) should make the examination as to the date of the To Mr. Wright-Some portion of the money was used

to defray expenses already incurred in the election; did not think much of it went into the hands of the Chairman of the State Executive Committee; at any rate, a arge portion did not. At 4 o'clock the Committee adjourned until 19 o'clock

. worrout. THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

AN UNINTERESTING SESSION-ANOTHER IGNO-

WITNESS-GEN. DODGE STILL UNDIS-COVERED. IST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! Washington, Feb. 14.-The Wilson Commit-

ee made little progress in its labors to-day. C. P. Huntington, the Vice-President of the Central Pacific ond, and supposed to be the person having the greates knowledge as to its history and its present position, was examined, but whether owing to the fact that the Committee did not put the right sort of questions to him, or hether he evaded them is a question in the minds of all who were present. At all events, nothing was obtained of any value to the investigation. Wm. M. Evarie was present as the counsel of the witness, but

except an occasional suggestion, he had sothing to soy. Committee seem determined to delay the investigation as long as possible, whether for the purpose of giving the Poland Committee the first opportunity to sport, or to enable additional witnesses to arrive, is not known. They have not yet decided whether they will semmon Gov. Dix, but Mr. Cisco and S. L. M. Barlow will some appear and festify regarding the receipt by Siov. Dix of \$50,000, while Minister to France, for stock set worth a quarter of that annunt.

Gen. & M. Dodge of lows, the only witness left having any knowledge of the mysterious \$126,000 spent in the Washington lobby, is still unaccounted for, and the Committee Bave no knowledge as to his whereabouts. for some time, and he has for some time been regarded by the Committee as the "Artfol Dodger."

"REMARKABLE, VERY REMARKABLE INDEED," are the effects of Lamplough's Pyretic Saline in prevent-ing and curing bowel complaints, small-pox, fevers, and

American gentlemen in search of a good and economical Lendon tailor are directed to B. Benjaarin Ulster House, 38 Conduit-st., London, W. Noted for spec-ial materials and styles, for Ulster traveling and univer oting and country suits, &c

THE STATE OF TRADE

LATEST RUROPEAN MARKETS Lownon, Pro. 14-Evening.-Lineced On \$234 Porm. Spiritz

CHICAGO, Peb. 14.-CATTLE-Receipts 1,500; qualiff better; market CHICAGO. Peb. 14.—CATLE.—Receipts. 1.500; coally better: merked fairly active and implies on simpling grades; axis of maximum datast steers at \$4.500\times 10.0 good to choice, \$5.200\times 6, a to of extra 15 few Texans, \$5.200\times 200; medium to choice schockers \$3.500\times 271; a few Texans, \$5.200\times 200; minpments. 1,000.
Liver House scaline, mere and significant maximal few to attempt to choice schools solve packers will surjust, receipts, 16.000; sales of common to choice at \$4.500\times 4.70 with maximal few fairly and the highest ligures were paid for asserted grades for the Canada and New-York maximal, and the choice of the contract choice of the contract of the contract choice of the contract of the contract choice of the contract choice of the contract of the contract choice of the choice of the contract choice of the choice of t

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

For other Markets and Commercial News see Third and Screenth Pages.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM NAVANNAIL-In stemashin Lee, Peb. 14.—Miss Mary A. Payse, Miss Ritz Homaham, Mrs. K. Williams, Mrs. Bowers and industry and Lewis, S. E. Pagg. W. J. Wetman, R. H. Morgan, John Parron, Wm. Bailey, A. F. Jorce, N. D. Turner, J. W. Brown, Wm. Gatelio, Ophelia Nicos, Aons Hyen, and five in the steerage.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

[For other Ship News see Second Page.]

[For other Ship Nens see Second Page.]
ARRIVED.
Steamship Humboldt (Ger.) Arnold, Havre, Chas. Ramelaberg, & Ca.
Steamship hos. Deartorn. Assumanh, Ga., Murray, Perria & Go.
Steamship Serens, Beares. Baston, H. F. Bimest.
Schnoonsan-miving and Consensation of Consensati SAILED.

POREIGN PORTS.
ROTTERDAR, Fel. 12.—Arrivol, sicamaling its NOUTHANPTON, For.

"and West India ports, arrived here to-day.

HAVARA, Feb. (2, vis. Kur. Wust.—The steamship City of Mexico, from New-York, arrived at this port this morning.

DOMESTIC PORTS. FORTHERS MONDON, Va. Pob. (L.-Passed out, steamer Queredo, or Laverpool. Passed in brig Rimity Haymond, from Matauras. In the loads, schoolers J. F. Wyman, for Barbados; Hattie Boss, for Cubs; lace Ledge, for Charleston. DISASTERS.

Dry Goods. -We have advertised quite extensively aloce we has on Tun Devastr Thinten the sedium through which to meet our , Wholesale and Retail Dealers in out, Mich.

The cheapest article in the world for family use is the Har

Business men ind the ANERICAN HOUSE, Boston, the most rement to depote and the great communical center of the city. Mesers, then spare no efforts to gratify all the sushes of their guests.

s would enjoy the luxury of having Tax Gas will go to Couron's Headquarters,

The old, reliable Hall's Safe, 345 and 347 Broadway, court-st., N. Y., the best in the world.

Coughs. Bronchitis, Consumption, arrested and permanently medied by using Coo Lives Oil. HAZAND & CASWELL's Coo Lives ichedted by using fon Liven Oil.

MARRIED. BUTTERPIELD-PIER-At Utics, in Calvary Cht. ob. Feb. 11, by Re A. B. Goodrich, D. D., C. W. Butterfield of Chica, ..., Ill., to Mattie is second daughter of D. D. Pier of Utics, N. Y.

Second daughter of D. D. Perry and C. K. H. K. S. J. H. Knowles, Charles, C A MMOND-TAYLOR-On Wednesday, Peb. 12, at the chapel of the Church of the Strangers, by Rev. Dr. Deems, Wm. E. Hammood to Lizz C. Taylor, both of New-York.

Linze C. Tarior, both of New York.

HARR'SR.—MARTIN.—Tuestay, Feb. 11, by Rev. I. P. Brokaw, Watter
J. Harper to Muggie Martin, all of Newark, N. J.

HARRISON.—WILLETS.—On Wednesday, the 17th inst., at the residence of the brind's mother. In Jusper Citz, by Friends' corremony,
Henry Harrison of New York to Margarethe, daughter of Ann M. and
the late fee. Willets.

LEVERICH.—SCHICHARDT.—On Thursday. 17th inst., at the Church
of the Ascension, by Rev. John Custon Smith, D. D., Edward Leverich
to Anna F., daughter of Frederick Schuchardt.

• to Anna F., daoguter of Froderick Schuchardt.
McNEILL—BICKFORL—On Towarday, Feb. II. H73, at the residence of the bride's parants, by the Rev. J. M. Benedick, William McNoill of New York to fla F. Bickford of Hopedale, Mans. No cards.
ROBERTSON—WOOTTON—At Boonton, N. J., on Wednesday, Peb. II. Fr Rev. R. D. Searns, Kenneth Robertson of Youngslown, Ohio, to Laura Wootton of Boonton, N. J. No cards.
SAHLER—STOUT—On Thursday, Peb. II. at the residence of A. V. Stoot, eq., by the Rev. L. S. Harrower, assisted by the Rev. D. D. Sahler, J. Hashrouga Schler to Mrs. Seate M. Stout, all of this city.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full

BLACK—On Theshar, Peb. II, James P. Black, aged 45 years.
The funeral will take place on Standay affortness, Feb. 10, at 1 evides
from the Reformed Church, Believilla, Relatives and members
Belleville Lodge, No. 198, A. F. and A. M., and members of and
indiges and other friends are invited to attend. Interment at Hacks
sack, N. J. ARR-On Taursday, 13th, Linnie C., wife of Dr. David C. Carr.

cistives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Reformed Collegiate Church, cor. Fifth are, and Twenty-mathes, on Manday 17th and at 10:20 s. m. The remains will be converged to Nyack Trans leave the Karthern N. J. R. R., Twenty-third st. 1:15 p. m.; Chamberrest, 1:30 p. m.; returning, leave Nyack, 5:35

p. m. DIX-On Wednesday, Peb. 12, at his late residence, No. 266 West Tweiffliest. Clarker B. Cor. in his 67th year. Initiatives and friends are respectfully invited to silend his feneral, on Saturday, at 17 o'clock from the Memorial Church, our. Waverley-place and West filerenth sh. place and West Eleventh &t.

ODN-At Plainfielt, N. J., on Wednesday, Peb, 12. Mrs. Harriet Coon,
midsow of the late Darid Coon, in the first year of her age.

Includes and friends are respectfully invited to attend the functal
from her late remainer on Someractest. Saturday, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Train leaves foot of Laberty-st., 12:50 p. m.

Train leaves (not of Liberty-et., 12:50 p. in.

CUSHING-On We-inseder, the 12th last, after a long libers, Mary, only describer of Mary J. and James Cashing, Jr., aged 19 rears.

Praceal from the residence of her patents, 150 West Party-doubtest, on Sanday, 16th last, at a clock p. in.

DONALD-On Prider morrance, Feb. 14, Robert Randolph, some Peter and Anna Jr. E. Donald, aged I year and I months.

Finneral on Sanday, 16th last, at 2 p. in., from the residence of his parents. 2 West Perty sends of the parents. 2 West Perty sends of the Sanday and Sanday, 16th last, at 2 p. in., from the residence of his parents. 2 West Perty sends of the Sanday of the

Levils, and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her pureaus, an Monday afternoon, at I o'clock. If. E. E. Iran from Furty-seconds of the party at 10.40 a. m. Carriagns will be in waiting on the arrival of the train. UISON-On Wednesday, Feb. 12, Elizabeth A., wife of R. F. Hadson. HDIPSON—On Westerney Processing, the 19th unit, Martin Kalböcisch, aged 29 years and 4 days.

Puneral on Monday afternoon next, at I o'clock, from his late residence, nor Bushivelocker, and Grandett, Brooklyn, R. D.

LATHROD—On Friday, Feb. 14, Richard D. Lathrop, in the 60th year of

SCHLUBTER On Thursley, Feb. 13. Lucy C., resugest daughters. Fertinance and I "Philing Schnotter."

SPPP—At Jercey City Sighita Tuenday, Feb. 13, 1872, Abraham Lincoln, Sitys, send 9 years, 4 Spendas, 11 days.

Lichaters and imends of the familie are invited to attend the function, from the residence of the potentia, sourcer of Burgen and Communiquesers, on Sanday, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m.

VALENTINE—At Westlary, i. L. Pith day, 25 mo., 19th, 1873, Enbrish, Valentine.

Rebresim Valentine.

Rebresim Valentine.

Berting finese. Westiere, on First day, at elever (41) octook a. m., whitest first f

VAN BRUNT—In Brooklyo, Thursday, Peb. 12, Sarah Frances Clause-and, wife of Albert I, Van Brunt, aged Brusav and 6 months. Religious mil friends are invited to attend the inneral services at No. 211 Gales are, on Sunday afternson, at 25 o'clock. Hemsius to be taken

we are forth year.

Interest writers will be field at the residence of his sen, Hugens Van
Sens, Cepress Hills, L. L. on Saturday, at 2 p. m.

VAIR EVERRN-Suddenly, at Grand Hapids, Mich., Peb, 12, mast, John Van Reven, aged 60 wars. Jersey City and Albany papera p'ense copy. RRELAND-At East Orange, N. J., Feb. 13 of croop, Lilly Mourne, youngest daughter of W. V. W. and Mary Tolles Vreeland, again

WETMOHR-Suddeniv, on Priday Pels 14, Marie Pitcher, of Mad daughter of Theodore R. Wetmore. The forcests will take place at New-Hamburg. VILCOX-sts fireakire, Thursday ovening, Peb. 13, Pannie I., wife of Janes Wileys. for friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, Saturday morning, at II n'elech, at her late residence, M Lataged are, Brooklya. Her remains will be taken to Madison, Coon., for terment.

Special Notices Political Reform.—A Meeting of the Manacipal Reform Council the Excite-only Ward will be held THIN EVENING, at Oriental Hall Council of the Excite-only of Englinean Land Trind-are. Quanting to be considered: To council the Reform to the Council to Reform to the Council to reduce the Statement of Council the Reduce the Statement of Council the S

A Great Novelist AGAIN IN THE FIELD,

EVER MY QUEEN: ONLY A WORK GIRL"

PIERCE EGAN, Wender of Kingswood Chane," "The Poor Girt," " Past we Kate," &c., will be commenced in the

SUNDAY MERCURY

TO-MOLEOW, TAIR 16th INST.

TO-MOLEOW, TAIR 16th INST.

TO-MOLEOW, WII astaclab even those who are beat accumined with the extraordinary fertility of PIERCE RGAN'S imagination by the depth of its plot, the string contrasts of character which it presents, the six of reality which pervades the wild decounters and stree conflicts of passion incliental to the carrative, and the interest which it literally complete the reader to tain in the furtames and the first of its principal personages. It is as unlike the fining secretary covered of the day, in which there is a cultive pith, now depth, nor force, nor unitarized, as the grandest triumphs of pictorial art are unlike sign nations?

TO-MORROW, THE 16th INST.

"EVER MY QUEEN;

ONLY A WORK-GIRL." swritten by PIRRUE EGAS expressly for THE SUNDA IX -- the channel through which nearly all his most of tea, including "The Wooder of Kingaswas Chare," "I," "Fair Lillia," "My Lore Kate," he, were first per-

"EVER MY QUEEN.

THE ADVANCE SHEETS of the entire work having been received at the SUNDAY MERCURA uffice there will be no interruption in its publication. Of the FUFT SIX COLLEGES of condensed type comparised in each solicion of its Sanday Mercury, from FUVE to MEVER OULLIANS will be devided by the NEW SIX LIBERT OF THE SIX OF THE

"EVER MY QUEEN;

ONLY A WORK GIRL,"

ONLY A WORK GIRL."

fareibly iffustrates the great truth that
"Honor and shome from no condition rise,"
and that the world's real hervines are more frequency to be found inaritimes upon which Supercitions Pride looks down, than to the shodes
altimus upon which Supercitions Pride looks down, than to the shodes

of scatth out laxary.

The Publishers of THE SUNDAY MERCURY being in phecession of the Action's corrected proof of the Romanov and having past for them a COPYRIGHT PRICE IN GOLD, it will be obvious that whoever desires to read EVER MY QUEEN; ONLY A WORK GIRL. must leak for it is the equipment of the URLEAT SINDAY NEWSPAPER, the unit journal shield, if the absence of an international copering is a enterprising and threat mough to pay a transmittant author the full ratios of a furnishing story, for the privilege of forestalling the whole

press of the country in its publication.

The great fault of most modern remandists is that they are prose to repeat themselven. This tant has justly been laid to the charge of Bakersa, Lytton. Witkle Collins, and Charles Reade, and in fact the last-case tyption. Witkle Collins, and Charles Reade, and in fact the last-cases writer reproduces his waiten and infatient. It is not a with Pierce Rigan, he never duplicates a character. All his dramatic personne are separate and distinct individualities. Back one is an original conception, and no two of his works beer any marked family thence is

"EVER MY QUEEN; ONLY A WORK GIRL." is in all respects a unique story. Its beaten track of detain. It is is not bearing are quite out of the beaten track of detain. It is not beat the story of the second to some the second to the seco

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judicis), crumical, telegraphic, and miscellane, adition of THE SUNDAY MERCURY. As a LIVE LITERARY PAPER

very other) THE SUNDAY MERCURY is thoroughly independent am truth is told with regard to every new play, every perform nice, and every actor. NO BOX OFFICE PUPPS

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The Dailies may be thus imposed upon, but no Bahemian critics are allowed to mislend and humbing the readers of the SUNDAY MRIE (TRY, which is the recognized monthspeed of the estire Theatroat, Musical, Minstret, Gircus, and Variety profession. Purmishing is each sitten, in advance of any atter Journal, a complete review of the wherehouts and invesments of all the Shows and Show Propie in the United States.

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tical condition of the various LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, and
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SICAL, DRAMATIC, and SHOW NEWS, thus is accurate to the

as matters in any three newspapers published in the City of New-

meet the anticipated demand for PIERCE EGAN'S New "EVER MY QUEEN;

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SEAWKED TONIC, and MANDILAKS PILLS. These are the only medicines that will care Paimonary Consumption. Dr. Scheook has been in constant practice over thirty years continually cramming image, and anows his uncleines, if properly taken, will care consemption. His MANDILAKE PILLS. Gleanne the lives and stomach; his SEAWKED TONIC dissolves the food, stimulates the conting of the stomach, and mist figention; his PILLMONIC SYMPP research the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. Prepared and for sain by J. H. SCHENGE & SON N. S. corner Seths and Archesta, Philadelphias, and by druggists and dealers generally. JNO. P. BENRY, No. 1 and 2 College-place. Wholesale Arents.

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Post-Office Notice.—The mails for Kurope during the week anding SATURDAY, Peb. 15, 1877, will close at this office on WEINNESDAY at 15 m., on THURSHAY at 11 m., on THURSHAY at 11 m., on THURSHAY at 11 m., and on ATURDAY at 1. T. H. JONES, P. M. 12 m.

a hemisphere on Sunday Morning. No daily nms, or has ever contained in a single issue, a nwa-political financial, commercial dramatic

it has no competitor in the ranks of the American Press, and it outlay for original contributions is more than doubte the an bursals for similar matter by any weekly publication in the Unite day a representative of ground American wit and burson, its TALK states alone and anxipproperties.

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written up by members of the Dramatic Hing; no that derive their inspiration from paid claqueurs, can

York.
THE SUNDAY MERCURY has a large foreign subscription list and is the only American weekly newspaper than circulates in all parts of the only American weekly newspaper than circulates in all parts of the law in the l B SUNDAY MEMBERS of the superper that circulates in all only American weekly newspaper that circulates in all distanced all competition. THE SUNDAY MERCURYS DAMAGING EXPOSES

TROLLER ANGEW H. GREEN, from the office he has so flagrantly mailed ministered and shused.

Condensed reports of all the leading biffs introduced in Congress in the State Logislature are published in THE SUNDAY MERCHEN, set ince, which sepecially concern the interests of the Commercial Capital receive due editorial attention. Legislation, both at Wastington and Albary, is carefully watched by the reporters and correspondents of the paper, and no measure is likely to be sprane uniwarse on any public or pursate interest, that koops an eye upon the infelligence promptly furnished from those sauress.

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